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SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1914.

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LITERATURE

The Foundations of Strategy. By Capt. H. M. Johnstone. "Special Campaign Series." (G. Allen & Unwin, 5s. net.)

STRATEGY is "the art of making war on the map" or "the art of rightly directing masses of troops towards the object of the campaign." Strategy directs the movement of troops until contact with the enemy is imminent; and then all combination and manœuvres are classed as Tactics, until perhaps the opposing armies become sufficiently separated for Strategy to be once more employed.

It is with Strategy as thus defined that Capt. H. M. Johnstone deals. His book was probably intended chiefly for soldiers, but it is full of facts and arguments which can be grasped even by those who have small knowledge of the art of war. He leaves aside what he calls "peace strategy"—that strategy which deals with alliances, neutralities, and enmities, with national prestige, with the utilization of the resources of a nation, and with the fostering of a true national spirit. But he does touch on political considerations, and in some paragraphs (evidently written long before any one thought of the present war) which concern a possible attack by Germany upon France he notes the formidable French front from Épinal to Montmédy, saying that

"this front can be conveniently turned by an advance through South Belgium. We, it is to be hoped, should feel compelled to carry out our pledge to defend Belgium; but if Germany had become so powerful on the sea that we could not speedily have an army on the Sambre, the enemy would choose that theatre with some impunity. If, on the other hand, we could reinforce the Belgian army in a few weeks with 150,000 men, Germany would think twice before bringing us and Belgium into the quarrel, and would choose another theatre."

Capt. Johnstone's chapter on Sea Power is one to which all will turn. He points

out that the retention of the command of the sea implies not only the continuance of trade, but also usually the stoppage of the enemy's sea trade. He shows that Japan, who was in superior power as against Russia in the Pacific, kept up her public revenues without difficulty; and that Great Britain in Napoleonic days preserved her own share of trade, and not merely did that, but also increased it enormously at the expense of her opponents.

The author incidentally alludes to the fact that the degree of dependence on sea trade varies enormously. To some nations the prolonged loss of it would be ruinous, to others harmful, and to others of little consequence so long as their land frontiers were open. But a glance at any book of reference which shows the exports and imports of Germany, and which separates those carried to places across the sea from those conveyed by land, will prove that to Germany the loss of her sea trade spells ruin.

The political aspect of sea power is illustrated by our position at the time of the South African War. Capt. Johnstone says that

"when our early reverses occurred, there is little doubt that one Power would have stepped in as Kruger's ally, if it had seen its way to carry its great armies to the scene of the fighting."

But there was no possibility of interference until the British fleets had been disposed of, and no coalition was ready to attack us on the sea. The author further illustrates his argument by references to our position at the time when the United States fought Spain, and by showing how we "kept the lists" for Japan.

His argument is that sea power, if it results in sea command, renders the whole coast-line of your enemy your frontier, and makes that frontier impregnable to him;

"impoverishes him by arresting his sea trade; compels him to await in uncertainty the next blow, and probably induces him, therefore, to disseminate his forces; deprives him of the hope of any ally who cannot line up with him by land marching; renders your own ultimate base absolutely secure, thus placing you in the happy position of 'fighting with limited liability' ... leaves to you the resources of the world, if you can pay for them; enables you to pick up one by one the enemy's over-sea possessions."

But sea power has its limitations. It does not enable its possessor to decide the issue, unless the enemy is insular, nor to choose any point for a landing, nor does it prevent the enemy from making efforts to rebuild his fleet if he has safe harbours.

In the space of four pages the author supplies a remarkably skilful summary of the advantages in war of the Offensive. In the three pages which follow he explains the Defensive in language which is equally clear. We do not attempt to condense his summaries, but of the advantages of the Defensive we may note that the chief in his view are that it sometimes gains time for the production of one's whole strength; that it may

afford time for an ally to reach the theatre of war before the decision, or to create a diversion in another theatre; and that retreating defence may produce great changes in the relative condition of the belligerents. These points, and others, are well illustrated by references to famous campaigns.

Speaking of the value of the Initiative, Capt. Johnstone explains that what may be called the German system is to avoid collision until everything is ready, even to the extent of concentrating further back than was originally planned, and thus allowing the enemy to take the initiative for the moment. We see how in 1870 the French rushed to the frontier, only to find that their organization was so incomplete that, though the Germans were far off, they were themselves unable to think of invasion, while the Germans, perfectly aware of the position of the French, de-trained their largest army much further back than they had originally intended. But they regained the initiative the moment that their troops were ready to move. The moral is that the side which has its full force ready first will quickly take the lead.

Capt. Johnstone shows that a British army engaged in Continental war has its own special problems.

"It will in the main be assisting some allied army of great size, and will have to subordinate its actions to those of that army."

It must work in close touch with the ally, but must undertake no detached operation. In another part of his book it is pointed out that

"a British campaign against a civilised power would be waged as an ally, and the other belligerents would almost certainly have come to grips before we were on the scene."

We have moved more quickly than the author anticipated. It has at last been made public that already we have been on the scene for many days, but we have not yet been told exactly where our army or armies are; and Capt. Johnstone may be right if a wide interpretation is given to his words "come to grips." In a later chapter the author again says that in a European war our allies would have begun before we joined. Our place would be subservient to theirs, and it is suggested that our part would be to perform the turning movement, which would obviate mixing up the allied armies.

The book contains many excellent sketch maps, but the text is, perhaps, a little stale. Many illustrations are taken from South Africa, but little attention is paid to the Balkan War, though in that most recent fighting such large bodies of troops were employed that lessons of special interest at this moment might have been drawn from it. There is also no attempt to touch on the subject of aviation; and we should have welcomed any light that could have been thrown on the changes caused by the introduction of aeroplanes. But the author might say that this concerned Tactics, and not Strategy.

Germany. By A. W. Holland. "The Making of the Nations." (A. & C. Black, 7s. 6d. net.)

It is difficult to imagine how a scholar of Mr. Holland's standing could be betrayed into so many inaccuracies as this book contains. We might, perhaps, pardon slips partly due to the printer; but it is more difficult to overlook such lapses as that on the frontispiece, which calls Queen Louise the *widow* of a husband who survived her for thirty years. In the course of the narrative we are amazed to learn that Henry IV. of France was murdered in 1614; that Charles, Elector of Bavaria, was chosen and crowned Emperor in 1748; that the Emperor Henry VII. died at Pisa in 1315; and that Charles IV. was crowned at Rome in 1356. Perhaps, however, to a self-respecting Englishman it is the greatest shock to read of Richard III.'s confirming the London privileges of the Hanseatic League in 1377.

There are many other points on which we are disinclined to agree with Mr. Holland. His picture of Leo III. looking round for an Emperor who "would restore her former glories" to Rome seems somewhat misleading; while the succeeding statement that "Charlemagne was quite willing" to be made Emperor is, in the face of contemporary assertions that he was greatly annoyed, at least too dogmatic. Again, though Bismarck may eventually have allowed himself to be persuaded of the worth of colonies, it is scarcely fair to give the impression that it was he who started Germany on the road marked *Kolonialpolitik*.

As for the general scheme of the book, Mr. Holland has given us both too much and too little. The first duty of the writer of an elementary history is to select the points of primary importance, and to emphasize them, not to give us a sentence or two about every passing event. Thus it is somewhat aimless to tell the reader that "in Württemberg...the constitution was altered in 1906, and an education difficulty was settled in 1909," and then to leave him there. If Mr. Holland has not space to explain what the alteration in the constitution was, or how the difficulty about education was settled, it seems idle to mention these details at all.

Again, why make a cursory and (to the elementary reader) unintelligible reference to "the wars with the Hussites which followed the execution of Huss"? The advanced student who knows about Huss will not read a summary of German history such as this book professedly is; and the elementary reader may be confused by what to him is a mere name.

Against those wonderful family Bibles which were popular in the middle of the last century cynics raised the objection that to every page, however difficult or however easy, the same space of explanatory notes was allotted. Mr. Holland's book suggests a similar criticism. He finds room to mention an obscure civil war instigated by Wilhelm von Grumbach in 1559; whereas the War of Liberation has to be hurried over in a single page.

Napoleon's Invasion of Russia. By R. G. Burton. "Special Campaign Series." (Allen & Unwin, 5s. net.)

EXCEPT for a brief sketch of the political events which preceded the actual opening of hostilities, Col. Burton's monograph is written entirely from the military standpoint. To the student of strategy and tactics it will, we feel confident, prove of capital service by its clearness, accuracy, and the excellence of the accompanying maps. The general reader will profit by its perusal if he has been suffering from the delusions that Napoleon ceased to be a master of war, and that motives of personal safety led him to abandon his army in its agony. The campaign of 1812, indeed, did not allow of any such striking manipulation of forces as renders remarkable the operations two years later, of which the country between the Oise and the Seine was the theatre. It is also true, as Col. Burton admits, that the undertaking was an assault on the impossible. At the same time, it is well to be reminded of the intellectual force and subtlety displayed by Napoleon in the preparation of his huge endeavour; of the greatness of the initial movement which pierced the Russian centre at Vilna, and which, had Jerome but co-operated with promptness, might have enabled the Emperor to prevent the junction of Tolly and Bagration; and of the resource and endurance which conveyed the shattered fragments of the Grand Army across the Berezina. It should be remembered also that by the time Napoleon resigned his command to Murat his ability longer to serve his soldiers had ceased:—

"Had he been only a general [writes Col. Burton very wisely] the matter would have been different. But he was the ruler of a great Empire, at the western end of which the army of his most persistent enemies was contending for the mastery of the Peninsula. In Paris his presence was necessary to strengthen and even to secure his Government."

The book does something more, however, than dispel certain popular fallacies concerning Napoleon himself. Its later chapters impress upon us the splendid part played by Ney in the most disastrous hours of retreat. The manoeuvre which extricated him and his men at Krasnoi from a situation where "a lesser man would have surrendered" is only the most magnificent achievement in a series of superlative triumphs. Not even Jackson's co-operation with Lee is so fine an example of the due balance of subordination and initiative on the part of a great leader's right hand. Jackson, we must not forget, was not called upon to exercise his high qualities in face of failure and confusion.

To the strategy of the Russian generals Col. Burton awards higher praise than earlier writers have done. Circumstances did, no doubt, form the main factor in the French disaster; but we fully agree with the writer in his high estimate of the skill which concentrated the divided Russian forces at Smolensk, and the patience which avoided as much as possible the issue of

actual conflict till the invader's troops were diminished and exhausted. Kutuzov may certainly rank among the ablest, as well as the most successful, of Napoleon's opponents, and Tolly (when he had been compelled to surrender to him the chief command) seconded him with admirable devotion. Wittgenstein's operations on the Dwina, if less sensational than those of the Army of the Valley in 1862, were quite as successful in keeping divided the interest and attention of the invading armies.

We regret the absence of an index, and would point out on p. 215, in a quotation from Ségar, a use of the word "unarmed" which makes nonsense of the sentence. A sentence rightly assigned to Montesquieu on the title-page is, we notice, ascribed to Montaigne when translated on p. 225.

THREE LABOUR LEADERS.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB says in the Preface to Mr. Humphrey's volume on Robert Applegarth that it contains

"a story which every Trade-Unionist should study, in order to realize something of the struggles through which our present liberties have been won";

and, indeed, all who feel an interest in human nature and its activities should profit by reading the experiences of one who used his energies to the full.

Robert Applegarth was born in 1834, and he is still living. He has seen the rise of many improvements in the lives of workers, and has himself substantially assisted a surprising number of causes. The biographer had a full task in recording such a career, and conveys a definite impression of his subject's activity during the changing conditions of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Robert Applegarth is essentially of that century—a reformer, an organizer, an initiator, one who has seen good work accomplished, yet is ready to see it superseded by better. The only paragraph in the book wherein Socialism is mentioned shows his interest in the modern working-class movement. The biographer says:—

"I have seen him on the platform at a great demonstration of the British Socialist Party, constantly applauding, and nodding approval of, the speaker's denunciations of the wage system. An old worker in the Socialist movement, an admirer of Mr. Applegarth, said to me once, 'Of course, the old man has never really been one of us, but that was because he was born too soon!' which is probably true, for Robert Applegarth was ever in the foremost line and had a vision of a world for those who work."

Robert Applegarth: Trade Unionist, Educationist, Reformer. By A. W. Humphrey. Subscription Issue. (National Labour Press.)

The Apostle of Free Labour: the Life Story of William Collison. Told by Himself. With 34 Illustrations. (Hurst & Blackett, 16s. net.)

Labour, Life, and Literature. By Frederick Rogers. (Smith, Elder & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

Robert Applegarth started work when he was ten years old in a shoemaker's shop for half-a-crown a week, going thence to a merchant's office, and later becoming a carpenter. He married, and went to America, where he worked at different trades, but returned to Yorkshire and settled at Sheffield as a carpenter. He first came into prominence as General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and from 1860 onwards his history has been that of trade-unionism, so that his life throws many interesting side-lights on that movement and other struggles of the working classes. Of his action as General Secretary Henry Crompton wrote later:—

"I have not forgotten...when the difficulties of the workman's position, and the obstacles in the way of his obtaining bare justice in the Courts of Law, seemed almost insuperable. The ultimate success of the Labour Law movement, the placing of the workman in the position which he now occupies, was...very largely due to the line adopted, and the vigorous and able work done, by you in those early days."

A chapter is devoted to the rise and fall of the International Working-Men's Association, in which Applegarth was the most prominent man among the English delegates. A grandson of Karl Marx called him last year the "old and respected warrior in our great international army." In 1868 Applegarth was saying that "we want a national, compulsory, and secular system of education"; his efforts in this direction were wholehearted, and included a speech at the first general meeting of the National Education League. Forty years later he initiated the Industrial Education League, but ill-health obliged him to give up active work for it, and the movement declined.

His appointment on the Royal Commission that inquired into the working of the Contagious Diseases Acts in 1870 led to his resignation of the General Secretariate. He was the first working-man to sit on a Royal Commission, but some members of his society did not realize the importance of the Commission or of the appointment on it of a representative of their class, and objected to the time the work necessarily took up. He was convinced, by the time the Commission was over, that the C.D. Acts should be repealed and confirmed in his view that "the problem involved is mainly an economic one, and must be treated as such."

His later years have been occupied in demonstrating the use of apparatus with which men can live and work in a poisonous atmosphere, in pioneering electric lighting, and in such occupations as poultry-farming, sitting on local Boards, and tending George Holyoake at Brighton. The care which he showed for this friend is one of the few glimpses we have of his private life. His general character can be gathered from the quality of his achievements and the testimonies of friends. Mr. Frederic Harrison pays tribute to his "remarkable ability, energy, and sterling good sense and trustworthiness"; Prof. Beesly admires his "eminent practical abilities"; and Mr. Fred Maddison

gives the key-note of his efforts in speaking of him as "a man who.... caught the great idea that....all power and all influence are in the men themselves." His biographer notes with some emphasis a characteristic which is certainly not common:—

"Indeed, there is nothing in his development in which he differs from most men more than this: that far from growing more conservative as he grows older, his outlook has widened and his ideals have soared higher."

To understand the psychological processes of a man like Mr. Collison, the subject of the second book before us, would be equivalent to foreseeing the end to at least one phase of our industrial warfare. In his Introduction he says: "I have not argued with Strike leaders, I have broken Strikes," and we can but regret the adoption of a like attitude in his writings: he does not argue as to the reasons which guided his actions, he merely tells us what such actions were.

We hoped that his biography was going to help us to understand the point of view of one who "stood up against my own class" at least openly and, according to his own showing, unashamed. We question whether Mr. Collison ever had a point of view of his own capable of being strengthened or weakened. The lack of it probably made it easy for him to serve efficiently those who at different times were his employers. True, he denounces "modern Trades-Unionism," but we do not find that he anywhere expresses an opinion that Labour is at present adequately remunerated, nor does he suggest any new organization to act on behalf of the workers. Rather, however, than seek to reform trade-unionism from within, he made it his aim in life to break it—in fact, can claim to be nothing more than an iconoclast. We credit him with too much common sense to think that the majority of employers will, as yet, voluntarily recognize the need of meeting the claims of their employees before satisfying their own desire for things which are, by comparison, luxuries. Mr. Collison, without denying that some pressure on employers is necessary at present, deprecates modern trade-unionism on account of the kind of pressure some of its adherents bring to bear; but we find little to choose between the regrettable tactics employed on either side.

The fact seems to be that this advocate of Free Labour is merely a very impulsive man, and to understand him we must seek out what gave rise to his impulses. By heredity he was a man of action, son of a policeman "wearing an unpopular uniform for twenty-eight years in the H or Whitechapel Division." We may surmise from the above quotation that his early environment was not likely to make him averse from serving among a class which was then, and is still to the majority, "unpopular." True, in early manhood he served his fellows as a union organizer, but the account of his severance from the business will, we think, go far to convince any unbiased person that he never cared to realize and appreciate

underlying principles. Otherwise his disagreement with methods and men would not have thrown him into the directly opposite camp of thought. In no sense was he an idealist, and he was ambitious; in other words, he was by temperament an individualist. He confesses to vanity, but expresses his dislike in others of many traits of character which, it is obvious, he shares. He was certainly not the man to acquiesce tamely in becoming a victim or one who would submit to any suffering on behalf of any principle.

Heartily as we disagree with the man and his work, we unhesitatingly avow that Labour has had worse—because more secret—enemies, and that within the trade-union movement itself. Mr. Collison gives us many accounts of prominent men—their work, relatives, and friends. Had we not much reason to doubt his general accuracy where we are able to check it by our own intimate knowledge, we should have thanked him the more readily for insight into men and affairs which we had lacked hitherto. The last chapter, which is headed 'The Apologia,' is marred by the author's conceit:—

"I can never make any apologies for my life, for to me it has been a thing of triumph and healthful glory."

But the book ends on a note that intimates that the author will welcome the end of life as a happy release, and would not vouchsafe a "Thank you" to Providence for giving him the opportunity of enforcing his views with the light of a larger knowledge and under conditions more favourable to ultimate success. These confessions go far to explain the man's present failure.

Mr. Rogers, the author of the third book under notice, has written an interesting book of reminiscences that deals in somewhat fragmentary fashion with various social, political, and religious movements during the last sixty years. As a Labour journalist, a strike leader, and promoter of a movement to initiate old-age pensions, he brings to bear on the many topics discussed considerable observation and experience. He was also a pioneer in the University Extension scheme for educating the working classes, and though he has lived to see the fruition of his labours, he appears to part company with those who have carried such education to political if not logical conclusions. In individual evolution, attained by sacrifice and personal character, the writer of this book sees a clearer hope for democratic progress than in doctrines of social anarchy, though at the same time he makes an effective protest against the materialism of our commercial world. As the epitome of his experiences, he sees in the principles of the Christian Church the solution of life's difficulties and the answer to all its problems. Those who expect to find here any serious analysis of social economics will be disappointed, but as the record of a worker who has fulfilled at least some of the ideals set before him the book is inspiring and praiseworthy.

The Diwāns of 'Abīd ibn al-Albas and 'Amīr ibn at-Tufail. Edited and translated by Sir Charles Lyall. (Luzac & Co., 12s.)

THIS admirable edition of two pre-Islamic poets, which forms the twenty-first volume of the "Gibb Memorial Series," is appropriately dedicated to Prof. Theodor Nöldeke, "the acknowledged Master of all European scholars in this field of study." Although the editor modestly attributes whatever merit it may possess to Prof. Nöldeke's co-operation, others will not fail to recognize on every page the results of his own patient labour, or to find abundant traces of his exquisite scholarship. He had an exceptionally arduous task, since a great part of the text is contained in a single manuscript, which was written by an ignorant scribe, and often needs to be corrected. Some problems remain, but the text as it is now published offers few opportunities, even to experts in the fascinating art of emendation. The Arabic commentary which accompanies the poems is helpful up to a certain point. Its obvious deficiencies are made good by Sir Charles Lyall in the English portion of the volume, which comprises an Introduction to each Diwān, a summary description of each poem together with numerous explanatory notes, and a complete translation, partly in prose and partly in verse. The difficulties of the old Arabian poetry are well known; they are so formidable that, as Prof. Nöldeke has remarked, we may doubt whether the aesthetic pleasure derived from it repays the toil that must be expended in learning to understand it. This question every student of Arabic must decide for himself, and let him in the first place read some of Sir Charles Lyall's translations. If he then declares that the game is not worth the candle, there is no more to be said, for he will have rejected the strongest argument that could be addressed to him.

The two poets with whom this edition makes us acquainted are by no means of equal rank. 'Amīr ibn at-Tufail does not stand out conspicuously from the crowd of bards whose main theme is "what the Arabs call *fakhr*, boasting of warlike exploits and the glories of the tribe." It is true that his extant poems are mostly fragments, but the uniform character of these suggests that his work as a whole was lacking in originality, and that the absence of striking passages on other themes is not accidental. The poems of 'Abīd are important historically on account of the references which they contain to his famous contemporary *Imrā' al-Qais*. But, apart from this, they appeal to the reader by their wide range of interest, artistic beauty, and arresting style.

In the following lines the poet, having spoken of his mare, introduces by way of simile his celebrated description of the Eagle and the Fox:—

She is like an eagle, swift to seize her quarry—in her nest are the hearts of her victims gathered. Night-long she stood on a way-mark, still, upright, like an old woman whose children all are dead; And at dawn she was there in the piercing cold, the hoar-frost dropping from her feathers.

Then she spied on the moment a fox far off—between him and her was a droughty desert: Then she shook her feathers and stirred herself, ready to rise and make her swoop. He raised his tail and quailed as he saw her—so behaves his kind when fright possesses them: She rose, and swiftly towards him she sped, gliding down, making for him her prey. He creeps, as he spies her coming, on his belly: his eyes show the whites as they turn towards her. Then she swoops with him aloft, and casts him headlong, and the prey beneath her is in pain and anguish. She dashes him to earth with a violent shock, and all his face is torn by the stones. He shrieks—but her talons are in his side: no help! with her beak she tears his breast.

Here is a charming picture of the poet's meeting in the desert with a caravan of women travelling in howdahs:—

And they turned to us their necks, and the jewels that thereon hung, with speech that dealt with such things as the careless loves to hear; Then was it as though the East-wind had wafted to us the scent of a bale of musk, so precious that none could pay its price, Or the fragrance of lavender by the brook-sides of a mead, where a plenteous shower in the night has washed away dust and grime.

As a final specimen of 'Abīd's vivid imagery, and also of the translator's skill, we may quote a short poem which describes the oncoming and bursting of a thunderstorm. In these verses, as in the last passage (which recalls Browning's 'Abt Vogler'), the original metre has been imitated:—

May the cloud pour down on Rabāb its rain, with the thunder rumbling amid the flashes! Black is its mass by the East-wind rolled, in the early night, and the strong gusts stroke it, As the herdsman strokes his she-camel's dugs, till the gathered rain fills all the udders. And it draws anigh with its fringe of white lighting the scrub which its flashes kindle; Until no more can its strength uphold the abounding burthen of pent-up waters. There blows behind it a gentle breeze from al-Yaman, thrusting the mass before it; Then loosed the South all its water-spouts, and it pours the flood from its rifts wide-opened.

Jesus in the Nineteenth Century and After. By Heinrich Weiné and Alban G. Widgery. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark, 10s. 6d. net.)

THE authors' object in this study is not a treatment of Christianity as a system, but a consideration of the historical Jesus. They find it necessary in the first place to present an account of Jesus as He appears after an examination of the historical records, and as their chief task they describe how leading men and the great movements of the nineteenth century have regarded Him in relation to the problems that have arisen. Neither the Church nor its answer to any of these problems is considered; but there is the attempt to give a record of the search by different men at different times for the historical Jesus, and to present Him when found as One with a message for the ages. There is no wanton attack by the authors on the Church's teaching, though there is frequently implied in their accounts of modern thinkers a neglect or repudiation of ancient doctrines; and sometimes opposition to Jesus and His message is recorded.

"The Jesus we have met in historical study [the authors say] stands and claims acceptance just as strongly as ever, but,

we think, in a simpler, more human, more attractive, and ultimately more religious way, than the traditional dogma of the Church represents him."

We are told, further, that the increasing knowledge of nature and history broke down the belief that a Being, the second Person of the Godhead, came down from heaven, was born of a Virgin, walked on the sea and fed thousands of people with five loaves, rose with His body from the grave, and ascended into heaven upon a cloud. It is suggested that the decline of the belief in the old dogma was one of the chief reasons why men asked the question: "Who was this Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph and Mary, the carpenter and builder of Nazareth, with his remarkable sayings, his sufferings, and his courageous life?"

It is evident that in a history of religious experience, even apart from a history of religious thought, there must be a place for the historical Jesus and an interpretation of His teaching, together with an inquiry into His authority; and therefore a welcome may be given to this book, with its lucid accounts of movements and representative men. The first chapter, 'The Dawn of the Century,' deals with the beginnings of criticism in the period of the Enlightenment, and the ideas of Schiller, Voltaire, Paine, Reimarus, and Paulus are set forth; and an instructive section of the chapter is devoted to an investigation of the new conception of religion and of history, with the influence thereon of such men as Lessing, Kant, Goethe, Emerson, Carlyle, Schleiermacher, and Novalis. The second chapter describes the scientific research on the life of Jesus which began with Strauss and Bruno Bauer; and in other chapters we have as subjects Jesus as the preacher of a liberal ideal of reform, Jesus in the light of the social question, and also as the preacher of a Buddhistic self-redemption. The titles of the concluding chapters are 'Jesus and the Religious Question of the Present Time' and 'In the New Century.'

While the authors of this book are mainly historians and biographers, they are to a certain degree critics as well as expounders. Dealing with the predictions of Jesus regarding His second advent, they assert that Jesus really expected a return, within the generation, on the clouds of heaven; and in proof they point to Mark ix. 1 and xiii. 30. Yet they are silent regarding the parables of the Kingdom, and rest content with the idea that Jesus was mistaken regarding His second coming. In recent years the teaching of Jesus as to the last days has received special attention, and stress is laid on His words as recorded in the verses of Mark which have been noticed; but stress is not laid on the parables of the Kingdom, and these certainly do not imply the speedy coming of the world to an end or an immediate return of the Son of Man. Yet we are told without comment that

"a free theology simply states Jesus to have been in error, in that he shared with his

nation not only the prevailing conception of the spatial, but also of the temporal, holding the belief in the early end of the world."

A comment follows, however, when the authors deal with certain recent scholars, of whom Schweitzer is the most extreme. They prefer the picture of the apocalyptic Jesus to that in which He appears as too gentle, too soft, too "human" in the sense of the eighteenth century; but they contend that, if He had been the apocalyptic as represented by Schweitzer, He would not have ended His life upon the cross, "but somehow in the style of one of those imaginative books which tell of the end of the world and of the secrets of the sky"; and they conclude that, while He was a prophet with love for His race and anger against its seducers, He was not a man occupied with speculations concerning an approaching end. In spite of their disagreement with Schweitzer, the authors commit themselves to the statement regarding Jesus that "not in the form in which he expected it, did he come again."

Many readers of this book who are far removed from the authors' sympathy with the idea that Jesus was mistaken in regard to Himself will agree with them in their declaration that, as perhaps never before in the history of Christianity, men are in our day impelled by religious experience and an intelligent conception of its nature to strive for religious unity. It is asserted that to contend that a special divine grace is passed on in ordination and in confirmation is not only to suggest a limit to the sphere and action of the spiritual, but to lapse into a veritable materialism; and it is claimed that, for the attainment of religious unity, what is required is the abandonment, not of any form of ecclesiastical organization, but of the views which represent it as something essentially more than a practical necessity; and, further, that in this connexion a true conception of the historical Jesus will be helpful. Doubtless there will be some or many who will utterly reject the idea of the transmission of a special divine grace through ordination as being a purely mechanical conception; and yet these men will accept the statement that for Jesus the spiritual was supreme, and the material had its value only in relation to a life lived in faith in God, whatever they may reply to the assertion that "the forces that led to the deification of Jesus have led also to the sacerdotal view of the ministry in the Church."

At the conclusion of their book the authors represent that, with regard to the conflicts around the questions of Jesus or Christ, the Gospel and the Church, and the historicity of Jesus, the positions which prevail at the present time are little different from those held before the discussions; and they proceed to say that in their conviction the ultimate problems that are raised by these conflicts are intimately connected, and that they all involve the question of the relation of the historical to the religious experience of men. Study of a book of

this kind, with its approval of a free theology, makes manifest the need for a consideration of the authority of Jesus as a religious teacher. It seems evident that, if He was mistaken regarding Himself, there can be no unique authority ascribed to Him, beyond that which arises out of the truth which He expounded or was the first to reveal; but, however free certain theologians may be, scientific theology is not yet committed to the belief that He was mistaken.

AN IRISH CRITIC.

BETWEEN Mr. Monahan, free essayist of *The Papyrus*, and Mr. Monahan, expositor of the New Ireland, there is a distinct difference; perhaps we may call it the difference between the advocate speaking to his brief in court (a brief in which he takes a genuine interest) and the same advocate holding forth to his friends from his armchair.

'Nova Hibernia,' in any case, might as well be called 'In Praise of Tom Moore.' Out of the 267 pages of the book, nearly one hundred are allotted exclusively to him; and, for that matter, Davis and Mangan, and others more or less contemporary with him, occupy nearly all that remains. Mr. Yeats and Synge receive but short measure, and in their case the effort to be just is clearly marked. There is no mistaking the direction of Mr. Monahan's sympathies.

In one sense he justifies himself. Moore and the other poets of his day were at least outspoken about their country; they had clear opinions, and they expressed these in clear words; as lyrists of Ireland and her cause they perhaps deserve a place of their own which even the most ardent Neo-Celts cannot claim to infringe.

But then Mr. Monahan should have pointed this out, and have set himself upon firm ground. He makes the mistake of comparing the poetic and the literary merits of his writers. He certainly does his best for his favourites, citing their work in its highest examples; but even thus we cannot accept his verdict. We may not accept that of his *bête noire*, Mr. Stopford Brooke; indeed, we cannot look upon the latter in the light of a prophet of literature—rather is he a useful guide to literary territory; but there he is sounder than Mr. Monahan.

As we have said, Moore is singularly direct in his mission and his exposition of it. Mr. Yeats is far less direct; mystic first (not by any means "of no particular religion," as Mr. Monahan says), he is Irish afterwards; but those who read him with care will see the beauty of Ireland in his writing. Such poems as 'Rose of all Roses,' or that exquisite 'To Ireland in the Coming Times,' have a message as full as the most tuneful lyrics of Moore, and far more spiritual; nay, they do more than preach a cause—

Nova Hibernia. By Michael Monahan. (New York, Mitchell Kennerley, \$1.50.)
At the Sign of the Van. (Same author, publisher, and price.)

they reveal the ancient beauty that is the strength of that cause.

Were we to compare poem with poem (in view of Mr. Monahan's statement that Moore is the greatest of Ireland's poets) our task might be voluminous, but it would not be hard; and even if we leave the poets and turn to Ireland herself, what of the various playwrights, besides Synge, who represent her faithfully? These should not have been overlooked by a modern writer, inasmuch as they give a better picture—to our thinking—than any attempted by earlier writers.

In the days of Moore, just as critics were conventional (Mr. Monahan loses sight of this), so were writers, of prose and verse alike, restricted; they were definite, but in the creation of types. Their successors may be less definite—not in all cases—but they give us breadth and reality. They write what they see spontaneously, instead of hunting for a subject and then dealing with it according to rules that have at least a tinge of traditionalism.

'At the Sign of the Van' reveals Mr. Monahan as his own master, with no special cause to plead. He lets himself go free, for good or ill—vents his enthusiasms and his detestations. Consequently, though we may and do constantly disagree with him, we cannot but be pleased at such unfettered outpourings of soul. He is ingenious as well as ingenuous; Roosevelt à la Tartarin is quite a sound conception, and the essay on the use and abuse of books is of real utility: Mr. Monahan might have added that three days' steady reading of Gibbon can transform a writer's style for the time being.

He is more outspoken than he should be on some points: there was hardly need to criticize Mr. Kipling's stature and physiognomy in contrast to the appearance of Mr. Edwin Markham; physical personality is at best only the reflex of a man's real work. Nor need he have handled sex questions with such enthusiasm—it arouses suspicion of a pose; the fearless Boanerges or Ithuriel of sex is too often highly favoured of the popular market to be disinterested. He has, on the other hand, done well to condemn Dr. Gould's book on Lafcadio Hearn; it is always well to attack literary snobishness. Nor does he merit less gratitude for his description of Mr. W. D. Howells, "this unwearied analyst of middle-class emotions."

Mr. Monahan's style may be faulty at moments (on the whole it is good—a little too obvious at times, like Buffon's Sunday suit, that excellent comment on "le style c'est l'homme"); his methods may be crude now and again, and his opinions unchastened and even unnecessary; but at least he knows no fear, and shows but little favour. He would have been exceedingly useful to the world of letters of England about a generation ago, when it was the mode to decry everything modern and English, and to admit through the portals of culture nothing that was not foreign.

FICTION.

Jane's Career. By Herbert G. De Lisser. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

IN telling the experiences of Jane Burrell the author shows that he possesses knowledge of, and insight into, the lives of the peasant class of Jamaicans—their scant education and slackness of principle, especially among the youths.

Jane leaves her country home to take a situation in Kingston as domestic servant, receiving for her labour the sum of 1s. a week and bad treatment generally, and after a few weeks "runs away." Following her, we learn of the economic difficulties in the way of a girl wishing to lead an upright life. Jane's management of her affairs does her credit, her final triumph being her marriage, the legal ceremony being apparently the exception rather than the rule among her class. It is a book well worth reading, both instructive and entertaining, the descriptions of Kingston and the surrounding country adding to the interest.

Her Ladyship's Conscience. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

WE are surprised that so tried a hand as the author's should have spoilt excellent characterization by the now common practice of openly making her puppets nothing more than vehicles for the expression of her own opinions. The consequence is that her leading talker, in lieu of being a hero who believes in the transmigration of souls, becomes a prosy bore, and the other characters follow suit. Even so they do not suffice to reveal the author's diverse opinions, for we get in addition whole pages in the first person. This is the more regrettable because the reader loses sight meanwhile of the real theme of the book—the trouble that one possessed of too uneasy a conscience, coupled with an inordinate desire for self-inflicted sorrow, can cause to others. Revision would not only have saved annoying repetitions, but might also have led to salutary pruning of a large part of the book. The life below stairs, including a butler who is always indulging in far-fetched malapropisms, is especially annoying.

Both of this Parish. By J. S. Fletcher. (Evelleigh Nash, 6s.)

THIS is but partially a tale of matrimony, the "both" of the title referring more particularly to two men whose temperaments are contrasted. The first is a man who looks upon the attainment of money as an end in itself, and, like people of his stamp, also regards the finding of work for workmen as an attainment, disregarding the question whether the work is wise from a social standpoint. The other is a dreamy "antiquarian," as the author consistently describes him, who, nevertheless, desired to benefit his fellows, and, as a matter of fact, probably achieved more in that way than his former

schoolmate, who had finally to provide him with an annuity.

The purposeful gentleman married money, and in doing so deprived the other of one who might have energized his life with love. The most extraordinary thing relating to both men was that one wrote his own epitaph truthfully to the effect that, "Born a poor boy, he died a millionaire," and that the epitaph of the other, written by his friend, fell somewhat short of doing him justice. Besides being a "Scholar and Antiquarian," he was evidently a friend of the poor. The contrast of the two lives is realistically done, though there was no need that we can see to hamper the narrator by making him four score and ten, unless it was to account for his feeble powers of telling the story.

Something Impossible. By Mrs. H. H. Penrose. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

AN extravaganza, as the sub-title designates this novel, would not be out of place to-day were it well done. There is a danger of people with a bent towards seriousness eliminating laughter when laughter is most wanted, if only as an antidote. We wish also to record our appreciation of any firm which does not allow the incidence of war to deter it from the production of good work. Unfortunately, the only thing on which we can congratulate the author and publishers of this work is a somewhat novel turn given to an old idea. An ugly doctor not only finds his face detrimental to his practice, but also fears, from the same cause, the loss of his wife's affection. He is the recipient of a model of an Indian cow, a talisman which grants wishes. Thereupon he desires to be as good-looking as a passing Adonis. The change being effected, he mislays the cow, with the consequent tribulations herein related. So soon as one incident has been squeezed dry by the author another is forced into its place, and we are glad when the 310 pages are finished.

Jenny Cartwright. By George Stevenson. (John Lane, 6s.)

THIS long novel, which runs to nearly 400 pages of close print, will pass a considerable amount of time in a sufficiently entertaining manner. It is the story of a girl of very spiritual personality who, born into a life more than usually full of tragedy—her father is hanged for taking the life of a gamekeeper—develops into a preacher, and ultimately takes upon herself the blood-guilt of another and suffers the extreme penalty. There is some excellent portraiture, though the comparisons which the book suggests with classic work are hardly fortunate. The woman's sacrifices—particularly her final one—have all the apparent uselessness of such things in life itself. From the world's point of view they are merely the outcome of ignorance and credulity; we only hope that many will be found who can see more in them.

The Great Miracle. By J. P. Vanewords. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6s.)

THE author chronicles just such a miracle as many must have experienced in dreams: his hero discovers an African spell of the most select Juju order, whereby he is wholly immune from violence or death, and enabled, moreover, to walk through doors and walls; but, as one of the characters in the book rightly observes, he has very little real fun for his money. It is true that he takes part in a great international conflict, amazes a few generals and admirals, blows up a battleship, and then undertakes the government of "Ursia"; but the rest of his performance is mostly of the conjuring-trick order. It seems to us that he might have found sufficient scope for his energies without going outside his own country. He eventually loses his power, inasmuch as it must not, by the rules and regulations of the spell, be used for revenge.

The Co-Respondent. By Gregory Saben. (Murray & Evenden, 6s.)

BECAUSE a fact has hitherto escaped the knowledge of a writer, it does not necessarily follow—however well-informed he or she is—that it is also new to the majority of readers. Whether new or old, a whole story written round it must be of exceptional quality, or it will not arouse any considerable attention. Mr. Saben is evidently exercised in his mind concerning the double sexual morality which is still believed in by many, if not most people. We should like this book to draw attention to the subject, but to do so one at least of the leading characters should have claimed intelligent sympathy. A heroine who remarks that "it is refreshing to find some one who is not always talking banalities," and ponders for some time in silence over the statement that "any woman who marries a man for money or for any other reason, without love, is virtually a prostitute, since she receives a price for yielding herself to him," can make no such claim. The hero most unheroically compromises the heroine, and altogether the author's puppets are very ordinary people with ordinary ideas; apparently they imagine that they show themselves remarkable for clear-sightedness, whereas they really are rather blind. A fault Mr. Saben shares with his heroine is an indulgence in useless embroidery:—

"Gertrude was asleep almost as soon as her beautiful head touched the soft, lace-edged pillow."

"Blake, in evening dress, holding her child in his arms, the diamond in a stud he wore flashing through the strands of her hair lying on his breast," &c.

The book ends with the death of the villain, described in two lines as follows:—

"Within a second Sir Carey Chalmers lay dashed to pieces at Richard Blake's very feet!"

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

British and Foreign Bible Society, THE HUNDRED AND TENTH REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1914, 1/-

Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Includes an account of the Foreign and Home Transactions, the Editorial Report, and in the Appendix a list of subscribers and benefactors. It is illustrated with eight maps.

Forms of Prayer for Public and Private Use in Time of War, supplementary to those already set forth, 2d. net. S.P.C.K.

This booklet contains 'A Solemn Service of Humble Supplication'; prayers for family worship, private devotion, and use in schools; and suggested subjects for intercession.

LAW.

Select Bills in Eyre, A.D. 1292-1333, edited for the Selden Society by William Craddock Bolland. Quaritch

Includes an Introduction of some 50 pages, two Appendixes, a Glossary, and two Indexes.

POETRY.

Ballard, KAISER-DHREAMS, 1d. Underhill

Satirical verses written in the first person, and supposed to represent the aspirations of the German Emperor.

Osborne (Marian), POEMS, 2/6 net. Chiswick Press

This collection contains sonnets, 'Fairy Verses for Children,' and miscellaneous pieces.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

New Light on Drake, A COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HIS VOYAGE OF CIRCUMNAVIGATION, 1577-1580, translated and edited by Zelia Nuttall. Hakluyt Society

Mrs. Nuttall discovered these Spanish and Portuguese documents in the archives of Mexico and Spain, and elsewhere. The volume contains her translations, to which she has added notes and an Introduction, reproductions of portraits, facsimiles of maps and manuscript pages, and other illustrations.

Pieris (P. E.), CEYLON: THE PORTUGUESE ERA, being a History of the Island for the Period 1505-1658, 2 vols., 15 rs.

Colombo, Colombo Apothecaries' Co.

The writer has taken as his principal source of information the unpublished history of Fernão de Queiroz. The two volumes are illustrated with maps, facsimiles of old prints, photographs, &c.

WAR PUBLICATIONS.

Beatson (Brigadier-General F. C.), WITH WELLINGTON IN THE PYRENEES, 15/ net. Goschen

An account of the operations in the Western Pyrenees between the allied army and the French from July 25th to August 2nd, 1813. It is illustrated with a map, plans, and a photograph.

"Break": HOW THE BRITISH SEAMEN PREPARE FOR WAR, by a Naval Officer, 1/- net.

'The Fleet' Office.

An enlarged and revised edition, including an Introduction by Mr. Lionel Yexley and a chapter entitled 'The British Bluejacket,' by Miss E. Hallam Moorhouse. There are illustrations of British, French, and Russian ships.

Johnstone (Capt. H. M.), THE FOUNDATIONS OF STRATEGY, 5/- net. George Allen & Unwin

See p. 207.

Notes on Torpedo Work in H.M. Ships, by R. P., 1/- net. John Hogg

These notes on the practical rather than theoretical aspects of torpedo work were 'written two years ago in a ship of the "Warrior" class,' and have been revised and made 'more applicable to modern ships.'

FICTION.

Alcott (Louisa M.), GOOD WIVES, 1/- net. R.T.S.

A cheap reprint.

Fletcher (J. S.), BOTH OF THIS PARISH, 6/- Nash

See p. 212.

Hornung (E. W.), STINGAREE, 7d. net. Nelson

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athenæum*, June 10, 1905, p. 716.

Rowlands (Effie A.), LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM, 6d. Ward & Lock

A mystery-story concerning the murder of the hero's father by a secret society.

Smith (Madge S.), ALBERTA AND THE OTHERS, a

Truthful Story of Western Canada, 6/-

Sidgwick & Jackson

A story of a family who, under the leadership of the sanguine Alberta, emigrate to Canada to make their fortune.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Architectural Association Journal, AUGUST, 6d. 18, Tufton Street, S.W.

This number includes an account of a visit to Great Mayham and Great Dixter, which is illustrated with plans and photographs.

Comment and Criticism, AUGUST, 6d. net.

The Rev. E. G. Selwyn has an article on 'The Historic Christ,' Archdeacon Cunningham discusses 'Calvinism and Capital,' and the Rev. E. Milner-White writes on 'The Mystics of the Reformation.'

Ecclesiastical Review, AUGUST, 15/- yearly

Longmans

This number includes an article on

'The Religious Element in the Labour Problem in Medieval Times,' by the Rev. John O'Grady; 'The Confession of Doubtful Mortal Sins,' by the Rev. Augustine Lehmkohl; and 'Eugenics and Mental Diseases,' by Dr. Lawrence F. Flick.

Folk-Lore, TRANSACTIONS OF THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY, June 30, 5/- Sidgwick & Jackson

'"Hook-Swinging" in India,' by Mr. J. H. Powell, and 'Bringing in the Fly,' by Mr. Percy Manning, are features of this number.

Indian Magazine, AUGUST, 3d. Constable

Includes 'The Poetry of Toru Dutt,' by Sir Roper Lethbridge; 'A Needed Reform of the English Language,' by Mr. R. Gupte; and 'The Devalaya and its Founder.'

Journal of Indian Art and Industry, JULY, 2/- Griggs

This number contains a paper on 'Jaina Art,'

by Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, which is

illustrated with fifteen plates; 'Suggestions for a Paper on Tracery,' by Col. T. H. Hendley; and a few notes on 'Composite Animals.'

Nature, AUGUST, 6d. Macmillan

The contents include 'The Nesting Habits of Adélie Penguins,' by Surgeon G. Murray Levick; 'The Constitution of Alloys,' by Dr. C. H. Desch; and 'Technical Education for Fishermen,' by J. J.

Open Court, AUGUST, 10 cents. Open Court Publishing Co.

All the articles in this number deal with various aspects of Roger Bacon's work. The writers include Dr. Paul Carus, Mr. Ernst Dühring, and Mr. P. E. B. Jourdain.

Royal Statistical Society, Journal, JULY, 2/6

The Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

The number opens with a paper, by Mr. Edgar Crammond, on 'The Economic Relations of the British and German Empires.'

Other features are 'Some Factors associated with the Illegitimate Birth-Rate,' by Mr. J. W. Nixon, and the conclusion of Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth's paper 'On the Use of Analytical Geometry to represent Certain Kinds of Statistics.'

Society for Psychical Research, Proceedings, JULY, 4/- net. Francis Edwards

The number opens with Dr. F. C. S. Schiller's

presidential address on 'Philosophy, Science, and Psychical Research.'

Mr. Gerald W. Balfour writes on 'Some Recent Scripts affording Evidence of Personal Survival'; Dr. V. J. Woolley on 'Some Auto-Suggested Visions as illustrating Dream-Formation'; and Miss Alice Johnson on 'Pseudo-Physical Phenomena in the Case of Mr. Grünbaum.'

Symons's Meteorological Magazine, AUGUST, 4d. Stanford

Features of this number are 'The Renewal of Antarctic Exploration and Research,' by Mr. R. C. Mossman; 'Weather in the Seventeenth Century (Last Quarter),' by Mr. Walter Sedgwick; and 'International Balloon Ascents,' by Mr. W. H. Dines.

Theosophical Path, AUGUST, 1/- California, Point Loma

'Are Plants Conscious?' by Magister Artium; 'The Recent Discoveries on the Palatine Hill, Rome,' by Nicola Pascazio; and 'The Theosophical Teachings on Heredity,' by Dr. Lydia Ross, are features of this number.

United Empire, AUGUST, 1/- net. Pitman

Sir Hugh Clifford contributes an article on

'The Gold Coast and its Dependencies—the Legend and the Reality'; Sir J. Percy Fitzpatrick writes on 'South Africa'; and Mr. J. Saxon Mills on 'The Problem of Population.'

SCIENCE.

Baxter (Evelyn V.) and Rintoul (Leonora Jeffrey), REPORT ON SCOTTISH ORNITHOLOGY IN 1913, INCLUDING MIGRATION, 1/6 net.

Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd

Containing descriptive notes on species and sub-species new to Scotland, birds new to faunal areas, the extension of breeding range, &c., and a long chapter entitled 'Notes on the Movements of Birds in 1913, arranged under Species.'

Lobley (J. Logan), THE AGE OF THE WORLD, 5/- net.

Robert Ashley

A thesis on the chronology and evolution of the world.

Saint Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, edited by F. W. Andrewes and Others: Vol. L. Part I., 3/- net.

Smith & Elder

Features of this issue are a memorial notice of William Bruce Clarke; 'Splenomegaly, Splenectomy,' by Dr. H. Thursfield; and 'Observations on a Case of Polio-encephalo-myelitis,' by Mr. Anthony Feiling. There are a few illustrations.

FINE ART.

Assyrian Sculptures in the British Museum, edited by E. A. Wallis Budge: REIGN OF ASHUR-NASIR-PAL, 885-860 B.C., 25/- net.

British Museum

This volume contains fifty-three reproductions of Assyrian bas-reliefs and other sculptures discovered by Layard at Nimrud in 1845. There are descriptive notes to the plates, and an Introduction by Dr. Wallis Budge.

Egyptian Sculptures in the British Museum, edited by E. A. Wallis Budge, 25/- net.

British Museum

Containing reproductions of a series of fifty-four of the largest Egyptian monuments in the British Museum. The plates are preceded by descriptive notes.

THE PRAYER BOOK AMONG THE NATIONS.

In reply to Dr. Muss-Arnolt's letter of last week, let me begin by assuring him that the words "glorified catalogue raisonné" were not intended in any depreciatory sense; a catalogue raisonné is usually a monument of (insufficiently appreciated) learning and industry, and often very entertaining reading as well.

Also, I would like to condole with him on the iniquities of printers and proof-readers (the latter, perhaps, the more wilfully depraved), and to state that I fully recognize their responsibility for most of the mistakes I discovered. As regards "Sagala," I quite saw what was intended, and fear that I failed to make this sufficiently clear.

As to some of the other points:—

(1) I must plead guilty to a bad blunder, one, moreover, due to mistaking δόξα for ἐπιστημή. The identity of the Bantu "Kavirondo" (Abakizii?) with the Masaba people (Gishu, or Geshu, I find, is merely a local clan name) seemed to me, on quite insufficient grounds, too inherently improbable to pass without comment; but, instead of taking the obvious course and consulting Tucker and Moule—neither of them accessible for the moment—I went to the fountain-head and wrote to Mr. Crabtree. My letter, it now appears, must have miscarried, and being—like most reviewers—pressed for time, I too hastily assumed that his silence meant agreement with my view, and let the sentence stand. I now find that I was quite wrong, and that the Masaba and the Abakizii, though geographically separated, belong to the same stock.

(2) I must have unaccountably forgotten or overlooked the passage in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' to which Dr. Muss-Arnolt refers. But, with all due deference to Sir Harry Johnston, who has since, in his letters to me, maintained the view there set forth, I still hold that view to be highly controversial, though in his forthcoming 'Comparative Grammar' he has, no doubt, given detailed evidence which may place the matter in a different light.

(5) The validity of the classification of Lepis is an open question, but, personally, I find it impossible to suppose, in face of Westermann's analysis of the West African monosyllabic languages, that they result from a "contamination" of Hamitic and Bantu speech.

I have experienced an unexpected difficulty in tracing the editions of Bishop

Colenso's Zulu Prayer Book. My copy is the reprint of 1896, the title-page being as follows :—

" Church of England Missions | Inncwadi yokuleka | njengokuma | kwebandha las' England. | Pietermaritzburg: | P. Davis & Sons, Longmarket-street. | 1896."

It bears the imprint : " Printed by J. M. Dent & Co., London." My copy of an earlier edition—I think of 1890—appears to be lost; this, as far as I can recollect, was printed at the Bishopstowe Mission Press, and bore on the title-page " Mubi & Co." (Mubi Nondenisa, a Zulu printer and teacher belonging to the mission). The present edition is of 256 pp., including forty-seven hymns. Neither these editions nor the one mentioned by Dr. Muss-Arnolt appear to be in the Library of the British Museum; but I am informed that three in all were printed. 'The Common Prayer Book' is included in the list of Bishop Colenso's Zulu works given on p. 232 (vol. i.) of 'The Ruin of Zululand,' by the late Frances Ellen Colenso (London, Ridgway, 1884).

In conclusion, I must express my regret for having inadvertently used any expressions which may have given pain, and my hope that Dr. Muss-Arnolt may bring the rest of his work, the difficulty and the value of which I should be very sorry to underestimate, to a successful conclusion.

YOUR REVIEWER.

DAVID KER.

DAVID KER, the well-known writer of books for boys, died on the 9th inst. after a brief illness. Born in 1842, Mr. Ker was educated at Rugby and Oxford. He obtained a scholarship in Classics at Wadham College. Soon after going down from Oxford he went to Russia, where for six or seven years he travelled here, there, and everywhere. At the time of the Khivan War he acted as correspondent for a London newspaper. One result of his attempt to reach Khiva was his book 'On the Road to Khiva.' Mr. Ker was an indefatigable traveller. Almost every out-of-the-way part of the world was known to him. The incidents of his travels form the setting of his many books. Many boys of the last generation, and of this generation also, know his books. 'The Wild Horseman,' 'The Boy Slave of Bokhara,' 'Prisoner among Pirates,' 'Cossack and Czar,' 'O'er Tartar Deserts,' 'Ilderim the Afghan,' 'Vanished,' 'Swept out to Sea,' 'Under the Flag of France,' and many more flowed from his pen. Mr. Ker was a constant reader; history was his favourite subject; his books are all set in an historical framework. His marriage, in 1890, to Miss Bertha Haslam did not stop his travelling. He and his wife were constantly visiting strange places. For fourteen years he sent an article every week to *The New York Times* about places he was visiting.

Mr. Ker was a man of many gifts and remarkable ability. His memory was prodigious. Homer, Aristophanes, Horace, Livy, Walter Scott, Gibbon, and many other great writers were at his command. It is said that he used to visit a blind man to whom he recited almost the whole of 'Ivanhoe,' the man supposing the book was being read to him. When he settled at Haslemere he paid a visit every week to the Hospital, where he delighted the convalescent patients with stories of his travels and thrilling tales from his favourite writers.

Never was there a man with so few wants. The things that most men demand and strive for were of little value to him. He lived in the great events of history, and in the simple, sacred delights of home.

Literary Gossip.

A SHORT international course in the principles and practice of the Montessori Method will be held in London from October 26th until November 21st.

Dr. Montessori will give a number of lectures on the theory of her system, and will also demonstrate it practically with groups of children selected from some of the Montessori schools which have already been established in London, under the direction of mistresses trained in Rome. In addition, Dr. Montessori will show the method of taking the first lessons with young children who have not hitherto been trained on her principles.

The course will consist of eight lectures on the Theory of the Method, eight hours of practice work, and eight hours of observation and discussion. The lectures will be given in French, but will afterwards be repeated in English and German for those students who wish to attend the readings in those languages.

Applications for admission to the course, and details as to fees, may be obtained from the honorary secretary, Mr. C. A. Bang, 20, Bedford Street, W.C.

WE learn that the meeting of the Library Association, which had been arranged at Oxford from August 31st to September 4th, is postponed till next year. The business meeting will be held in London on the latter date.

MR. JOHN LANE will shortly issue a collection of the poems that have recently appeared in the press on the war. All profits on the volume will be given to the Prince of Wales's Fund.

MESSRS. WELLS GARDNER will publish in a few days the Bishop of London's sermon preached in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 9th inst., after the outbreak of war. The price will be one penny. The sermon will also be included in a volume of addresses by the Bishop, which is almost ready for publication, under the title of 'The Eyes of Flame.'

The same firm have almost ready a guide to the recently opened London Museum in their "Treasure House Series." The Museum is so arranged as to afford a bird's-eye view of the history of London, and this volume therefore (which is by Mr. F. J. Harvey Darton) may serve as a brief popular history of the metropolis, as well as a guide to the remarkable collection in the Museum.

MESSRS. GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN have just purchased the business of George Allen & Co. We notice this week two volumes in their "Special Campaign Series."

'FAMOUS REVIEWS,' selected and edited by Mr. R. Brimley Johnson, is about to be published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, who have already produced 'Famous Speeches' (First and Second Series) and 'Famous Sermons.' The purpose of the present volume is to make accessible to the general reader reviews of great writers to which reference is often made. Thus

the *Edinburgh* dismissal of Wordsworth's 'Excursion,' Scott's generous appreciation of Jane Austen, and Gladstone's judgment on Tennyson are included.

'PROBLEMS OF CHILD WELFARE,' by Dr. George R. Mangold, Director of the School of Social Economy of Washington University, will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

The Cornhill Magazine for September opens with two hitherto unpublished verses by Browning: a sonnet on the 'Moses' of Michelangelo, and the poet's reply in Latin "on being defied to express in a hexameter 'You ought to sit on the safety-valve.'" The original MSS. of these verses were discovered recently among some papers of the late George Smith, preserved at 15, Waterloo Place.

In 'Joseph Chamberlain: a Phase,' Mr. G. W. E. Russell writes of the great statesman, as he knew him and Mr. Stephen Paget discourses on 'Defenders of the Faith' in his third instalment of 'The New Parents' Assistant'; while in 'Novelists and Recent History' Sir Herbert Stephen points out some errors. In 'Black Geese' Mr. H. Hesketh-Prichard tells of successful stalks after that elusive British wildfowl, the bernicle goose; and in 'A Pilgrimage to Meshed' Mr. T. C. Fowle discourses on the vicissitudes of a traveller in Persia.

In 'Letters in Lavender' Miss A. M. Wilson pictures country life at the beginning of the last century; and in 'Siste, Viator!' Mr. H. R. S. Coldicott recounts choice epitaphs from the pen of Hayley.

Short stories are 'The Predominant Partner,' by Mrs. M. E. Francis, and 'The Sunk Elephant,' by Mr. R. E. Vernède.

POPE PIUS X., who died on Thursday morning last at the age of 79, was a son of the people, and his simple piety was very different from the subtlety of Leo XIII. His rule led to reforms affecting the dignity of the Church and its ceremonies, and some important legislation on particular questions, such as the "Ne temere" decree concerning marriage. The relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal were improved, but the Pope's handling of the difficulties in France was widely criticized. His treatment of Modernism was, perhaps, the most important of his actions. Already in earlier days, as Cardinal Sarto, he had protested against "Liberalism" in Catholic doctrine, and the Encyclical "Pascendi dominici gregis," issued in 1907, denounced the tenets of Modernism as the worst of errors, and insisted on its extirpation from the Church.

THE death is announced of Dr. Joseph Ogilvie, retired rector of the Church of Scotland Training College, Aberdeen, the last survivor of five brothers, all of whom held notable positions in the Scottish educational world. He was born at Rothiemay, Banffshire, in 1833, and graduated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was the first Lecturer in Education at Aberdeen University, and edited, with a Key, the versions of the Aberdeen bursary competitions from 1821 to 1881.

SCIENCE

Mountaineering and Exploration in the Selkirks: a Record of Pioneer Work among the Canadian Alps, 1908-1912.
By Howard Palmer. (Putnam's Sons, \$5 net.)

In a book of this class, dealing with a district comparatively unexplored, it is a gain to find that the writer is not a "mere mountaineer," but possesses the qualifications of a capable surveyor. Mr. Palmer makes the rather quaint remark that

"in the popular mind mountaineering is believed to be inspired largely by the excitement of risking one's neck, and to be successful in direct proportion as this supposed end is attained."

Of course, he denies the truth of this view; but he gives a definition of the object of the sport which implies that the more difficult an ascent, the greater is its attraction to the true mountaineer. In an alpine country which has been imperfectly explored mountaineering is no mere sport, but an absolute necessity to the surveyor.

In the first part of his book Mr. Palmer gives a very interesting account of the pioneer work of the railway prospectors in their endeavour to find a path through the Selkirks for the transcontinental line. Before that line was constructed the whole range of these mountains—which is 300 miles long and 40 broad, and which, as our author rightly insists, is a distinct system from the neighbouring Rockies—was entirely unknown, except to a few gold-seekers on its western boundary. Both the Indians and the fur-traders avoided it, for the obvious reasons of the scarcity of good passes and the difficulty of making a trail in the narrow V-shaped valleys. Mr. Palmer properly points out several misleading statements about the range in recent books of reference, especially with regard to the character and altitude of the principal peaks; but it must be understood that, though he sometimes uses the term "Southern" Selkirks—notably, in one of his excellent maps—he is really speaking of the southern part of the northern, or more lofty, section of the range. It is this section which is pierced by the railway; and the station of Glacier (or Glacier House), with its first-class hotel and capable band of Swiss guides, has become a noted climbing centre, so that scarcely any peak of importance within a day's journey remains unconquered.

In Part II. of his book Mr. Palmer describes many ascents made by him in the vicinity of Glacier which for the most part lie outside the region covered by mountaineers from the hotel. Having the advantage of two most competent companions in Profs. Holway and Butters, he usually dispensed with the services of guides, and explored several peaks and valleys which had scarcely been seen, except by the officers of the Canadian Survey. Of this part of the work we

need only say that it is written with a keen appreciation of the glory of the mountains, and that, by the aid of the clear narrative and wonderful photographs, the reader can gain an adequate, but not exaggerated idea of the difficulties of such an expedition. As a sample of Mr. Palmer's descriptive powers, we give the following account of a sunset:—

"The eye could penetrate to a vast distance across a seemingly endless succession of snow-capped ridges and peaks. As the orb sank, a wonderful flaming yellow light poured over all, shooting up in radiating rays behind a dense band of purple clouds, and kindling into soft effulgence occasional vagrant curtains of mist. Higher still, as in a molten sea, floated dark mauve argosies, outlined in fire. Finally, as the glorious beams pierced some rent in the dusky vestment, a warm rosy afterglow suffused even the zenith—a bright farewell."

Even so recently as ten years ago little was known of the extreme northerly section of the Selkirks, containing the most thickly glaciated area of the range, in the triangle between the "Big Bend" of the Columbia River and the passes leading westward from Mountain Creek. Here the monarch of the range, now called Mount Sir Sandford (11,590 ft.), from the well-known engineer Sir Sandford Fleming, had often been described in the far distance, but had never been approached, except in a daring winter journey by the railway prospectors in 1871, when the summit was hidden from view. In 1908 Mr. Palmer and his companions determined to lay siege to this mountain, and with rare perseverance renewed their attempts in four successive years, until in 1912—then for the first time accompanied by Swiss guides—they accomplished the ascent. The description of the siege and of the careful surveys taken of the surrounding glaciers occupies the major portion of this delightful book. The region is no mere "playground" for the ordinary mountaineer. No Government survey of it at that time existed, and a trail had to be cut through the primæval forest from the valley of Gold River to the base of the peak. Mr. Palmer explains that this kind of pioneer work is distasteful to Swiss guides, who dislike the arduous work of "packing" provisions and camp equipment to the base station where their professional duties begin. It was not, however, inexperience on the part of the "amateurs," but unfavourable conditions of surface and weather, which accounted for their early failures.

Yet the two guides who accompanied the party in 1912 proved the supreme value of their services; and Mr. Palmer's description of the enterprise shown by one of them at an awkward corner just below the summit forms one of the most thrilling pages of the book.

The work accomplished by Mr. Palmer and his companions is a valuable contribution to the geography of this great range. The volume should be of interest to many people who are strangers to the "arcana" of mountaineering. We have never seen better photographs of alpine scenery than those scattered in profusion

through its pages, and by their help the reader can often completely follow the situation, and appreciate the difficulties well set forth in the narrative. We should advise him before reading of the attempts on the great peak to study the admirable view of it (facing p. 314) on the side attacked, which was taken from an adjacent mountain. The maps also—two of which are largely the result of the author's own surveying—deserve much praise for the clearness of their workmanship

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO. will shortly publish the second volume of the 'Standard Encyclopedia of Horticulture,' by Prof. L. H. Bailey, covering the letters C to E. It is an elaborately illustrated work, which the author has endeavoured to bring up to date.

From the same firm we are promised also a 'Manual of Fruit Insects,' written by the late M. V. Slingerland and Mr. Cyrus R. Crosby, both of the New York State College of Agriculture. The book will contain about 400 illustrations, largely taken from photographs by Prof. Slingerland.

THE meeting of the British Association at various centres in Australia is one of the few scientific events which have not been seriously affected by the war. Besides the President's address, which we hope to notice next week, the sectional addresses will be found full of interest. Thus Sir Everard im Thurn speaks with special authority on the characteristics of the primitive Fijians, and the orgy of cannibalism which broke out amongst them in the first half of the last century; while Dr. A. D. Hall discusses with his usual lucidity the winning of new lands for agriculture.

MR. ALFRED JOHN JUKES-BROWNE, who recently died at his residence in Torquay, was a nephew of the famous geologist Prof. J. Beete Jukes, whose 'Letters' were published in 1871 under the editorship of his sister, Mrs. Browne. For nearly thirty years her son, Mr. Jukes-Browne, was an officer of the Geological Survey, working chiefly on districts of Chalk, and bringing his work to a conclusion by a fine monograph in three volumes entitled 'The Cretaceous Rocks of Britain.' He was a clear and prolific writer, not indisposed to controversy, and was the author of some excellent geological works, of which the best known was, perhaps, his 'Building of the British Isles.'

In consequence of long-continued ill-health, he was greatly handicapped in carrying on field-work, and had to rely at times largely on assistance by his friend Mr. W. Hill of Hitchin. Mr. Jukes-Browne is credited with the introduction of several stratigraphical terms, such as Selbornian, a convenient name for the united Gault and Upper Greensand.

While spending a winter in Barbados some years ago he made a careful study of the island, and in association with Prof. J. B. Harrison wrote a sketch of its geological history.

Mr. Jukes-Browne was born near Wolverhampton in 1851, and received his education at Highgate and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was a Murchison medallist of the Geological Society, and, besides being a geologist of much reputation, was not without distinction as a conchologist.

FINE ARTS

Wookey Hole: its Caves and Cave Dwellers.
By H. E. Balch. (Oxford University Press, 1l. 5s. net.)

"WOKEY-HOLE," wrote Bishop Percy, copying Camden, "is a noted cavern in Somersetshire, which has given birth to as many wild fanciful stories as the Sybils' Cave, in Italy," and he appended an ancient tradition of the witch of Wokey, who was exorcised and turned into stone. Mr. Balch ingeniously suggests that the "wych" was the cavern in the rocks out of which the river Axe flows, and gives as a frontispiece to his handsome volume a photograph in which a little fancy might discover the figure of a woman, clad, and holding in her girdle a spinning distaff. The purport of his work, however, is not to tell fanciful stories, but to record the results of many years of patient and careful exploration in this famous cavern, pursued under difficulties which the reader may appreciate when he looks at two sketches labelled "Purgatory"; and to present his scholarly record in so readable a form that it may attract and not repel the ordinary person.

Wookey Hole has been celebrated in the annals of research for more than half a century, since it was there that Prof. Boyd Dawkins, to whom this volume is appropriately dedicated, began his explorations into the Hyæna Den in 1859. The Professor contributes a Preface to the book, in which he refers to the indomitable energy of the author, aided by Mr. Troup, as well as to Mr. Balch's adventurous exploration of the caves in the Mendip Hills, made at the risk of his life. Two reports have already appeared in *Archæologia* of the scientific results of the work, and the way has thus been made clear for such a monograph as the present. Among the attractions of the volume are three drawings by Mr. John Hassall, who has endeavoured to reproduce the appearance of Wookey Hole in Pleistocene times, and the exterior and interior of a cave-dwelling in late Celtic times.

It will be seen that the occupation of these caverns extends over an incalculably long period. The finds from the Hyæna Den belong to the Mousterian and Aurignacian types of Palæolithic times. Mr. Balch pursued here the researches begun by Prof. Boyd Dawkins, and found a shoulder-blade of an Irish elk, the upper part of the skull of a young bear, and many other things, affording a perfect picture of the animal life of Pleistocene times. The great abundance of bones of the cave hyæna gave the den its name, but the woolly rhinoceros, the mammoth, and other animal bones were also found in great numbers. Mr. Balch explains the presence of Northern forms of life by the vicissitudes of climate, and suggests that the hunters of this old time would resort here in summer to pursue the wild creatures left after the winter beasts had taken their departure. Of these hunters of the Palæo-

lithic age not a vestige remains among us. The Englishman of to-day is a blend of Neolithic man with all the successive races that have followed him; but Palæolithic man, if he exists anywhere (as he not improbably does), does not exist here.

Wookey Hole itself has not yielded any relics of Neolithic man, though some have been found in the immediate neighbourhood. Mr. Balch states that there are certain parts of Mendip, within little more than a stone's throw of Wookey Hole, where at the time his search began one could not proceed for many yards without picking up some fragment of the workmanship of Neolithic man in stone. At Arthur's Point, and in the neighbouring Gorge of Ebbor, there are abundant relics of Neolithic occupation. Much the same observation may be made as to the men of the Bronze Age. A selection of objects belonging to this period found in various parts of Mendip is figured by Mr. Balch, but none appears to have been found in Wookey Hole. The conclusion appears to be, therefore, that the dwellers in that great cave, though still prehistoric, belonged to a later time, and may be assigned to the late Celtic period.

Mr. Balch portrays on four plates nearly seventy specimens of late Celtic pottery found in Wookey Hole, and restored by him so as to show the characteristic designs. He also figures twenty-five specimens of the pottery belonging to the later Romano-British period found there. The decoration on some of the earlier vessels recalls the types of Bronze Age pottery described in Mr. Abercromby's work on that subject, and may therefore be taken to qualify what we have said as to the absence of Bronze Age remains, but the number of specimens is not sufficient to establish any definite conclusion upon that point. A plate figuring sixty implements of iron carries us on to the Iron Age, and gives occasion for some interesting observations by the author on their form and purpose. The shoe of an ox was found with holes for nails pierced in exactly the same places that would be used by a farrier of to-day. Among the coins unearthed was one of as early a date as B.C. 124, but that was exceptional.

Mr. Balch tells a picturesque story, founded on the discovery of a human skeleton and some bones of goat, of a solitary goatherd, who lived in the cave alone, died neglected, and lay unburied. Near him were found, in the stable where for many years he had kept his goats, an iron knife and dagger, a coarse weaving comb with six teeth, and a milking pot of black ware. So, Mr. Balch infers, when death overtook the goatherd, his goats, tethered and untended, perished miserably, and his body lay there till it broke up, and the bones, dislodged by the passing feet of cave animals, sank into the fissure where the explorers found them. Mr. Hassall has drawn a tasteful figure of the goatherd and his goats, which adorns the cover of the volume; and we have said enough to show that Mr. Balch has been more than usually successful in making a learned treatise interesting to the ordinary reader.

OLD AND MODERN ART AT THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

THE directors of the Grosvenor Gallery have arranged a "Red Cross Aid Exhibition" of a most varied and interesting character. The main gallery is devoted to Old Masters representing a number of different schools.

Two portraits by Lucas Cranach first claim our attention. They depict John and Frederick, Electors of Saxony, and are painted in the German artist's habitually tight manner. At first glance these heads seem to be vigorously portrayed, and to be invested with an unusual and significant character. But on examination we find that the impression is created by the usual faults of this artist in the drawing of the mouths. Here, as in so many of his pictures, Cranach constructs his heads wrongly, and sets the mouths too far forward. The distortion thus produced entirely destroys the value of the paintings as portraits, as we can form no idea of what the sitters looked like. The panels are, moreover, unpleasant in colour. Unpleasant too, in another way, is the *Portrait of a Florentine Youth*, by Giulio Romano. Here the personality of the sitter is "flattered" away, and we have nothing but an insipid convention where even the hands are simpering. This portrait, a typical post-Raphael painting, is slimy in texture and dirty in colour, and shows that Romano well merits the neglect with which he is treated to-day. As a pendant to the 'Florentine Youth' is hung a *Venetian Admiral* by Tintoretto, one of the many hundreds of portraits painted by the master in which he took little interest, and a large portion of which he left to his students. Here and there in this picture we see fragments of the matchless Venetian "quality," but the whole is unworthy of the illustrious name beneath it. Veronese is represented by a large *Ascension*, which faces the entrance to the gallery. This painting has suffered terribly from injudicious restoration and over-varnishing. Indeed, it is impossible from what we see before us to form any conception of the original picture. The most we can say is that the arrangement is characteristic, although even that does not show the artist in an inspired mood. The name of Veronese is also under a painting entitled *A Venetian Lady as Venus*. The School of Venice is also accredited with a portrait group of a lady in black with two little girls in yellow. This picture, which stands somewhere near Morone and Titian, is extremely attractive in an unpretentious manner, and the little girls' heads have a curious charm. Frequenters of the London exhibitions will remember a group by Mr. Glyn Philpot where the arrangement is reversed with the same colour-scheme.

Following the example of the Louvre, the Grosvenor Gallery hangs Manet among the Old Masters. His *Devant le Psyché* looks as delightful as ever, but it is a great pity that it is not being preserved under glass. The impasto is nowhere very heavy, and, as Manet always painted "direct," the colour is bound to become grey, and the paint to perish unless steps are taken to preserve it. Attempts to remedy the results of neglect by over-varnishing produce only a disagreeable and shiny surface, which we often see now in Renoir's pictures, and signs of which are visible in the more thinly painted portions of the Manet before us. The English School is represented by a Reynolds portrait, *John Murray of Broughton*, in which the handling is extremely subtle, and reminds

us of Gainsborough. This picture evidently belongs to the period when Sir Joshua, in painting flesh, was in the habit of applying his reds with a thin glaze, using a colour which has proved fugitive, and here, as in many of his portraits, the reds have perished from the face and hands. On another wall hangs a large, but poor Wilson. There are also some examples of Flemish and Dutch painting of mediocre interest, and one or two pieces, such as Jan Wijck's *The Siege and Falcone's Prisoners on the March*, which are apparently introduced to bring the collection into touch with actualities.

In another room are a number of most beautiful Chinese paintings. Nothing could exceed the grace and delicacy of such work as the *Noble Lady with Companion* (Ming) or the *Deer and Trees* (Kang Shi), and no lovers and students of Chinese art should fail to examine them. There are only nine Chinese paintings here, but they are all of the first rank.

The rest of the exhibition is devoted to contemporary English painting. Mr. Glyn Philpot, Mr. Connard, Mr. Walter Russell, and Mr. MacEvoy are all well represented. Mr. Philpot's *The Death Blow* shows him in his Goya manner, falling in no way short of his master in vitality and dramatic power, and exhibiting a skill of handling perhaps superior. We are glad, too, to see again his charming *Portrait of a Young Girl* and his *Youth in a Fur Cap*. Mr. Walter Russell's landscapes are far more admirable than his figure pieces; and Mr. MacEvoy's *The Black Shawl* has a real emotional significance. Mr. Strang, Mr. Harrington Mann, and Mr. von Glehn, among others, are also showing. In the entrance hall are hung drawings by some of these artists, and a set of "originals" by Aubrey Beardsley.

R. H. A. W.

IRISH NOTES.

SEVERAL important pictures have recently been added to the collection in the National Gallery of Ireland. Four have been presented by Sir Hugh Lane, and one by Mr. E. R. Turton, while one has been acquired by purchase. Sir Hugh Lane's latest gift consists of a portrait by Gainsborough of his elder brother John; a portrait by Romney of his wife; a landscape by Alessandro Magnasco; and a winter skating scene by Jan Abrahamsz Beerstraten.

The Gainsborough portrait—an early work—was purchased from the Gainsborough family by W. Sharpe in 1841; it was afterwards in Mr. C. Fairfax Murray's collection, and was shown last January at the New York exhibition of the works of Gainsborough and Turner. John Gainsborough, better known by his nickname "Schemer Jack," is described by Philip Thicknesse as an eccentric and unfortunate inventor whose many experiments were rarely turned to any practical purpose. The portrait, in profile, shows a thoughtful man wearing a black velvet coat and beaver hat. It is painted with the precise touch and tight handling which characterized Gainsborough's work while he was still under the influence of Hayman.

The portrait by Romney is also an early work, and is the more important of the two which he painted of his wife Mary Abbot, whom he married while he was still an apprentice. The lady, who wears a gold-coloured dress, with a filmy scarf over her head, leans to the left, with her cheek upon her hand.

Dublin is justly proud of its collection of Dutch pictures, which is now enriched by

the skating scene by Beerstraten—an admirable example of this painter's work, beautiful in its silvery tone, finely painted sky, and the decorative quality of the landscape background.

The landscape with figures by Magnasco, a little-known Milanese painter who flourished in the first half of the eighteenth century, is a vivacious and original work, romantic in feeling, and remarkable for its bold drawing and daring chiaroscuro.

Philip Reinagle is chiefly remembered as the assistant to Allan Ramsay and the author of 'The Sportsman's Cabinet.' In the 'Interior, with Portrait Group of Lady Congreve and her Children,' which has been presented to the Gallery by Mr. Turton, he is seen to be a genre painter of charm and distinction.

The 'Old Westminster Bridge,' by Samuel Scott, which has been purchased, is one of several pictures by him on this subject. The Dublin view shows two of the arches, with barges and pleasure-boats on the river, and the houses on the left bank stretching away to the distance. The work is fine in construction, and delightful in its details. A small study for this picture is in the National Gallery at Trafalgar Square.

Much interest has been aroused in the attractive collection of Irish craftwork now on view in the Historical Section of the Dublin Civic Exhibition. Some of the examples of eighteenth-century silver are particularly fine; and the municipal insignia shown include a gold collar of SS lent by the City of Cork, which is an admirable example of Tudor design and workmanship.

GILBERT STUART.

Albemarle Court, 27, Albemarle Street, Mayfair
August 12, 1914.

I AM in London from Philadelphia, studying the works of Gilbert Stuart, America's master painter, whose life I am writing, and who worked in England from 1777 until 1788, and in Ireland from 1788 to 1793. I have passed several weeks in Dublin, and have there found fine portraits by him in the families of Ponsonby, Hamilton, Lord Massy, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Massareene, Earl of Ranfurly, Lord Farnham, Lord Dartry, and others; but several portraits that he painted in Ireland, some of them familiar by fine mezzotinto prints, I have not been able to find, such as John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, that was exhibited at the South Kensington Historical Portrait Exhibition, in 1868, by the late distinguished A. J. Beresford-Hope; the Duke of Leinster, engraved by Hodges, the portrait of him by Stuart at Carton being a different portrait; Right Hon. William Brownlow; Rev. William Preston, Bishop of Kildare, who was secretary to the Duke of Rutland; John Beresford, second son of the first Earl of Tyrone; Eusby Cleaver, Bishop of Cork and Archbishop of Dublin; Dean Butson; Lady Charlotte Clive; Richard Annesley of the Custom House, Dublin; Lady Ormonde; Lady Westmeath; Viscount Sydney, exhibited by Lord Sydney in 1867; and the Rev. John Rodgers.

In and about London I have found in the National Portrait Gallery, besides five credited to the brush of Stuart, Mrs. Siddons, attributed to Sir William Beechey, and Sir John Jervis, Earl St. Vincent, with "painter unknown"; Hugh Percy, second Duke of Northumberland, in possession of the present Duke, which, however, is a different portrait from the one engraved by Charles Turner, so that I want to find the latter, as also Stuart's painting of the Duke's two children.

There are also important portraits by Stuart belonging to the Earl of Sandwich, Lord Normanton, Lady Du Cane, the Hon. Misses Hammond, the Hon. Mrs. Plunket, Mrs. Pelham-Clinton, Sir Hugh Lane, and others; but I should like very much to know where I will find the portrait that Stuart painted of the Earl of Carnarvon, in collaboration with Gainsborough; of George Montagu, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Lord and Lady Erskine, Lord and Lady Ashburton; Admiral Lord Barrington; Admiral Lord Rodney; Admirals John Gell (whole length, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1785), John Harvey, Thomas Pringle, Thomas Russell, and the full-length of Earl St. Vincent that was mezzotinted by J. R. Smith; Dr. William Cruikshanks, a copy of which is in the Royal College of Surgeons; the actors John Henderson, J. G. Holman, and Alexander Pope that were in the collection of Charles Mathews the comedian; and John Philip Kemble as Richard III. that in 1868 was owned by Sir Henry Halford; the artists Thomas Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dominick Serres, William Sharp, and Richard Earlom; the ministers from Great Britain to the United States, Sir Robert Liston, Sir Edward Thornton, Anthony Merry, and also that of Mrs. Merry. Other portraits that Stuart is known to have painted, and I want to find, are those of Caleb Whitefoord (in 1834 owned by Whicol), Joseph Priestley, Thomas Malton, Thomas Sheridan, Francis Rawdon, Earl of Moira, and Marquess of Hastings, George III., Queen Charlotte and the Prince of Wales.

This seems like a formidable list, but it was more than double the length when I started my work on this side of the water six weeks ago, and as it is only by co-operation that a work such as I have in hand can be made authoritative and claim anything like completeness, I ask of your readers their assistance in locating the portraits I have named. My sojourn here is necessarily limited, so that I would appreciate as early a response as possible.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

MUSIC

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. AUGENER.

Azzopardi-Studien. By Julius Röntgen. Op. 59. 3s. net.—The composer of these Studies has in many works proved his ability. He is a Dutchman by birth, and, like his father Engelbert Röntgen, has devoted much of his time to teaching, principally at the Amsterdam Conservatory. The name of Azzopardi is not now familiar. He was a contrapuntist of the eighteenth century, also choirmaster of Malta Cathedral. From his work on counterpoint, published in 1786, Heer Röntgen has taken a *canto fermo* (the notes of the Hexachord on c), over which he has written short Preludes in all keys, in some cases with canonic imitations in the upper parts. But in every key the bass adheres to the original notes of the *canto fermo*: thus in the key of c sharp-major the first bass note will be c natural, and the following notes also naturals. How cleverly this is managed will be discovered by those who examine the music.

'A Fugue—with the *canto fermo* as subject, and, rhythmically altered, as counter-subject—is full of double, triple, and quadruple counterpoint, and many other learned devices: these suggest that, however learned the music, it is probably dry; but that

is not so. There are features in it showing that the composer belongs to the twentieth century, not the eighteenth. After the Fugue comes as last number a light Waltz, in which the *canto fermo* still appears in various forms.

The work is dedicated to the composer's friend Mr. Donald F. Tovey, the new Edinburgh Professor, who will be fully able to appreciate the skill displayed in it.

MESSRS. NOVELLO & CO.

Among the compositions for the organ which we have received may be mentioned an excellent *Toccata* (*A Study in Staccato*), by Dr. W. G. Alcock (1s. 6d. net). Sir Frederick Bridge has produced an arrangement of an interesting *Adagio and Allegro* by Balthasar Galuppi (1s. net), an old composer whose name has, at any rate, been kept in remembrance by Browning's poem. A *Grand Chor* by Claude E. Cover (1s. net) is rather formal in structure, and conventional in character; but the music is sound and melodious, and, not being difficult, should be welcome to many organists.

Musical Gossip.

QUEEN'S HALL was crowded last Saturday evening at the opening of the Promenade Concerts. There was one novelty in the programme, an *Adagio* entitled 'Sospiri,' for strings, harp, and organ, by Sir Edward Elgar. The last-named instrument is marked *ad lib.*, but, since the piece is very simple and delicate, and "the melody utters itself in a series of deeply breathed sighs" (hence its title), the omission of the organ part would be to the advantage of the music. The most successful piece of the evening was Mr. Percy Grainger's English morris-dance tune 'Shepherd's Hey.' It is full of rhythmic life, and the melody is straightforward; moreover, the composer felt that it ought to be short. That is a good sign, for many excellent musicians get absorbed in their work, and at times say more than their subject-matter justifies. The singers were Miss Carrie Tubb and Mr. Herbert Heyner.

Tschaikowsky's 'Capriccio Italien' was performed in place of Strauss's 'Don Juan.'

THE programmes for the rest of the week were changed. Two novelties had been announced for Thursday: a new Rhapsody for piano and orchestra, by the Hungarian composer Béla Bartók; and Erich Korngold's 'Sinfonietta'; but these composers were replaced by Saint-Saëns and Tschaikowsky.

That French and Russian music should be prominent just now is, perhaps, natural, but Belgian music ought also to be represented, notably that of César Franck, who was born at Liège.

ON Monday evening the usual Wagner programme was changed into one by French and Russian composers. It is, perhaps, well to give Wagner a rest, for a time is bound to come when the public will feel the necessity for a change.

The two Russian instrumental works—of which excellent performances were given—were Tschaikowsky's Theme and Variations from his Third Suite in G (Op. 55), and Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Capriccio Espagnol' (Op. 34). They are both made works, but the second is the more attractive; Tschaikowsky had the public more in mind than his contemporary. The programme also included Debussy's 'L'Après-Midi d'un Faune,' now a classic, and Saint-Saëns's charming 'Le Rouet d'Orphale.'

At the concert on Tuesday evening Mr. Frederick Morley, a new pianist, played the solo part of M. Dohnányi's Concerto in E minor. The composer has written much interesting music, yet this work disappointed us. Of the three movements the first is unequal, and the third becomes weak towards the close; the second is the best. Was it the fault of the interpreter, whose reading was scarcely sympathetic? Rossini's once famous 'Guillaume Tell' Overture was the opening number of the programme. It was well played, but it now sounds very old. Wagner, by the way, remembered it when he wrote his 'Tannhäuser' Overture. Miss Mary Fielding, who sang Max Bruch's 'Ave Maria,' has a clear voice, but she was nervous.

ON Wednesday evening the concert opened with Chabrier's bright 'Marche Joyeuse.' Mr. Richard Walther conducted his 'Friend Fritz,' an overture based on thematic material intended for an opera. This overture is bright and effectively scored; it therefore seems a pity that the opera was never completed. Mr. Budden Morris, another new pianist, played the solo part of Schumann's Concerto. His reading, however, lacked colour and poetry. Madame Ida Drummond's rendering of Caldara's fine air 'Come raggio di sol,' 'Quella fiamma' by Marcello, and 'Danza, Danza,' by Durante—not, perhaps, the best selection for so large a hall—was intelligent.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY, unwilling to throw over one hundred artists out of work, have decided not to cancel their tour, but to make a start as usual. They will be at the Coronet Theatre on September 7th, and at Kennington and the Marlborough on the 14th and 21st respectively. It will, however, be impossible to continue if the support is inadequate, and Mr. Walter van Noorden, the managing director (14, Wrotham Road, Camden Town, N.W.), will be grateful if those who mean to be present will inform him or the respective theatres of their intention.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, which was to open at the end of next October, has been postponed.

THE nineteenth season of the Symphony Concerts at Queen's Hall will consist, as usual, of eight concerts, on the following Saturdays: October 17th, November 14th and 28th, and December 12th; and in 1915, January 16th and 30th, and February 13th and 27th.

THE QUEEN'S HALL ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, has been exclusively engaged for the series of twenty-six Sunday Afternoon Concerts to be given by the Sunday Concert Society at Queen's Hall from October 4th to March 28th, 1915.

THE death is announced of Pol Henri Plançon, the well-known French basso, who was born at Fumay (Ardennes) in 1851. In 1880 he made his début at Paris, and in 1891 at Covent Garden as Méphistofélès in Gounod's 'Faust.' His success then was great, and from that time down to 1904 he came every season. Endowed with a fine, well-cultivated voice, he proved himself an artist of exceptional ability; moreover, he was noted for his clear diction. Plançon appeared in many parts, and sang in four languages: in his native tongue; and—to name one instance of each—as the Priest in 'Aida,' as Pogner in 'Die Meistersinger,' and as the Friar in Sir Charles Stanford's 'Much Ado about Nothing.' He died at Paris last week.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.
MON.—SAT. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

OF the London theatres only about a third are at present occupied. Some actors are employed on national services, and others are on the Continent and unable at present to return.

Well-established successes such as 'Mr. Wu' and 'The Great Adventure' are continuing their run, but the war seems so far to have reduced the zeal for new ventures.

We notice, however, that 'My Aunt,' an adaptation from the French by Messrs. Sidney Blow and Douglas Hoare, is to be produced at the Vaudeville on Wednesday next.

It is also announced that Sir George Alexander will begin his autumn season at the St. James's with a new play by Michael Orme, 'Those Who Sit in Judgment.'

THE timely revival of 'Drake' at His Majesty's this week was enthusiastically received by a large audience. As for the play itself, we have little to add to what was said in our notice of September 7th, 1912, when we described it as "a series of animated pictures illustrating the successes of the great sea-captain's career." On Wednesday night Drake's patriotic and prophetic speeches sounded peculiarly apt to English hearers, while the skirmishes with Spaniards on the Isthmus of Darien and the scene of the Armada fight seemed but feeble travesties of what every one is expecting shortly. Phyllis Neilson-Terry played her original part as the self-willed queen, and Amy Brandon-Thomas was most engaging as Elizabeth Sydenham. A special word of praise is due to Mr. Philip Merivale for his fine acting as Thomas Doughty in the trial scene on board the Golden Hind.

Incidentally, our representative derived much profit and amusement from the comments on English history made by a party of Americans sitting in his neighbourhood.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"One good result already of the war is the reduction of the eternal pictures of actresses, whom, from a glance at the press in normal times, one might conceive to be the most important people in the world. Surely in these days of the picture-postcard they advertise themselves sufficiently without being forced on our eyes at every turn in the papers, often with fulsome descriptions of their charms."

WE notice with some curiosity that a play has been given this week "in serial form." If announcements are correct, 'The Easiest Way' has been performed in two sections at the Chiswick Empire, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday being devoted to Acts I. and III., and the other days of the week to Acts II. and IV.

The success of this experiment seems to us doubtful, unless the play is one of those which has no plot worth speaking of.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. M.—N. W. H.—C. G.—N. B.—Received.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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THE LEADING CRITICAL WEEKLY.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (August 22) CONTAINS—

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